

LEHENTRAU, K.G.

Conditioned motor reflexes in monkeys following enucleation.
Uch. zap. LGU no.239:83-88 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Fiziologicheskogo instituta Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh reflektsov Instituta fiziologii AN SSSR.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (VISION)
(ANIMAL MECHANICS)

LEBENTRAU, K. G., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Substituting function of analyzers in monkeys." Leningrad, 1960. 20 pp; (Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ im A. A. Zhdanov); 175 copies; price not given; (XL, 52-60, 119)

LEBENTRAU, K.G.

Consequences of the elimination of hearing of the vestibular
apparatus in monkeys previously deprived of sight and smell.
Vop. srav. fiziól. anal. no. 1:153-163 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. The Higher Nervous Activity Physiological Laboratory, University
of Leningrad, and the Interoceptive Conditioned Reflexes Laboratory
of the Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Academy of Science of the
U.S.S.R.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY))

LEBENTRAU, K.G.

Conditioned motor reflexes in monkeys after exclusion of the peripheral
end of the olfactory analyzer. Nauch. soob. Inst. fiziol. AN SSSR
no.1:41-42 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Laboratoriya interoseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov (zav. -
E.Sh. Ayrapet'yants) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (OLFACTORY NERVE)

MAGNUS, Rudolf, 1873-1927; BENUA, N.N. [translator], ~~LEBENTRAU, K.G.~~
[translator]; AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh., red.; KISLYAKOV, V.A.,
red.

[Equilibrium; an experimental physiological study of the
individual reflexes governing equilibrium of their cor-
relations, and their disorders] Ustanovka tela; eksperi-
mental'no-fiziologicheskie issledovaniia ot del'nykh oprede-
liaiushchikh ustanovku tela reflektsov, ikh vzaimnykh vli-
ianii i ikh rasstroistv. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962.
624 p. Translated from the German. (MIRA 16:9)
(Equilibrium (Physiology)) (Reflexes)

LEBENTRAU, K.G.

Sex reflexes in monkeys following the exclusion of the peripheral
ends of distant analyzer. Nauch.sob. Inst.fizicl. AN SSSR
no.3:99-103 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vnutrennikh analizatorov
(zav. - E.Sh.Ayrapet'yants) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova
AN SSSR.

BLOKH, O.I.; KRICHEVER, S.S.; LEBENSON, M.Ye.; RASHKOVICH, M.P.

Noncontact safety device for deep drilling. Stan.1 instr.
32 no.8:12-14 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Drilling and boring—Safety measures)

STAROSTENKO, N.T.; SHLYAKHOV, E.N.; DROBINSKIY, I.R.; BONDURYANSKIY, I.P.;
VIZITIU, A.F.; SHROYT, I.G.; ZHITAR', V.D.; KOROVINA, T.V.;
LEBENZON, N.N.

Botkin's epidemic hepatitis in Moldavia and measures for its control. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.3:33-38 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii, infektsionnykh bolezney, mikrobiologii, gospi'tal'noy terapii Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent N.A.Testemitsanu), Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - dotsent N.N.Yezhov) i Kishinevskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (zav. - P.P.Kozishkurt). Nauchnyy rukovoditel' zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.T.Starostenko.
(MOLDAVIA--HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

SHLYAKHOV, E.N.; BONDURYANSKIY, I.P.; GROYSMAN, G.M.; OSTAPENKO, M.G.;
LITVIK, Ye.N.; KONDRAT'YEVA, L.I.; LEBENZON, N.P.; SHPANIR, Ye.I.

Use of gamma globulin for the prevention of infectious hepatitis
in pediatric institutions. Trudy Kish.gos.med.inst. 11:101-104
'60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Otdel epidemiologii Moldavskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Kishinevskaya,
Bel'tskaya, Orgeyevskaya i Respublikanskaya sanitarnaya epidemio-
logicheskaya stantsiya.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)
(GAMMA GLOBULIN)

LEBEN²SON, S. S., Cand Med Sci -- "Clinical epidemiological
evaluation of ~~vaccination effectiveness in the control of~~
the effectiveness of *against*
poliomyelitis in the city of Novosibirsk in 1957-1958."
Novosibirsk, 1961. (Acad Med Sci USSR) (KL, 8-61, 262)

- 484 -

CIA-RDP86-00513R0009291100

BC

A-4

Action of large doses of 1:2:5:6-dibenzanthracene on growth and carbohydrate metabolism of tissue cultures. R. G. LUSHKOV (J. Med. Ukrain., 1958, 8, 719-727).—The rate of growth of chick embryo fibroblasts is retarded in media saturated with dibenzanthracene. At the same time the amount of carbohydrate metabolised per unit wt. of cells is greatly increased. (8 photomicrographs.) R. T.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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11A

Destructive action of benzopyrene and methylcholanthrene on cellular and tissue cultures. E. G. Lebenzon, *J. med., Ukraine* 9, 1297-1322 (in Russian, 1322; in French, 1322) (1940).—Cultures of cardiac tissue from chick embryos show an inhibited proliferation and a degeneration when treated with large amts. of 3,4-benzopyrene (I) and methylcholanthrene (II). The carbohydrate metabolism, however, remains relatively intensive. This characteristic disocc. between growth and carbohydrate metabolism of cultures is also seen with 1,2,5,6-tetrabenzanthracene (III) and x-rays. The first change probably occurs in cellular division. The destructive effect noted with the above compds. corresponds to their carcinogenic action: I is most growth-inhibiting, then, in decreasing order come II and III. I. Pinchack

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES MOST

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MATERIALS INDEX

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p><i>BC</i></p> <p><i>A-4</i></p> <p>Specific action of carcinogenic hydrocarbons in tissue cultures of mammals. M. A. Magat and E. G. Lebenzon (<i>J. Med. Chem.</i>, 1941, 11, 49-52).</p> <p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
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LEBENZON, YE. G.

Tumors

Sarcomatous modification of the stroma in the transplant of the adenocarcinoma of mic.
Medych. zhur. 20, No. 4, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

LEBENZON, E. G. and GLINSKIY, I. A.

"Changes in Cancer Epithelium in Explants of Mammary Glands of Mice Highly Susceptible to Cancer".

Uch. Zap Kiyevsk. N. -I. Rentgeno-radiol. I onkol. In-ta, No. 4, pp 83-89, 1953.

During the growth of the epithelium spontaneous mammary gland cancer of mouse A and of transplantates of this cancer, the authors observed the formation of a peculiar membrane located in several layers and combined with the cellular connections. During the rapid growth of the epithelial membrane, foci of cellular differentiation were encountered in the area of growth. Along with the large, clear, round cells, smaller cells and elongated, highly colored elements — "dark cells" --- appeared in these foci. Peculiar buds consisting of three kinds of cells were both changes in the inherent properties of tumors under the influence of the environment and differentiations leading to the diminishing of malignancy. (RZhBiol, No. 10, 1953)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

LEBENZON, YE. G., SEMENOVA, A.M., YEGOROVA, M.A.

"The Action of Radioactive Tele-irradiation (with Radio-cobalt and X-rays) on the ~~g~~rowth of Intertwined (Grafted) Tumors" p. 212, in the book Experience in the Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine R. Ye. KAVETSKIY and I.T. SHEVCHENKO, publishing House of the UKRAINIAN SSR, KIEV 1955, represents medical transactions of a conference held in KIEV from 18-20 January 1954.

So: 1100235

MOSYAKOV, Ye., master sporta (Kiyev); LEBEOINSKIY, M., (Kiyev)

Makers of cord airplane models stride forward. Kryl. rod.
15 no.10:17-19 O '64. (MIRA 18:1)

LEBEREKHT, G.

35338. Gaz iz Kokhtla-Tarve. (O Stroitel'stve Gazoslantsevogo Zavoda Ocherk)
Estoniya, Kn. 2, 1949, S. 171-84

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

LEBESHEVA, Ye. I.
LEVIT, M.S.; LEBESHEVA, Ye. I.

Opisthorchosis in dogs and cats and trichinosis in cats, dogs and rats in Kiev. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:67 '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz parazitologicheskogo tdela Kiyevskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(LIVER FLUKE)

(TRICHINA AND TRICHINOSIS)

(KIEV--VETERINARY MEDICINE)

PIOTROWSKI, Antoni; LEBET, Ryszard

Resistance to galvanic corrosion of new metallurgical alloys of zinc with aluminum and copper. Przegl odlew 15 no.3:70-75 Mr '65.

1. Submitted August 3, 1964.

LE BETRON, E.

Role of polyene fatty acids derived from oleic acids; they are essential and not indispensable. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 16 no.3/4:295-298 Ap '62.

1. Centre Nationale de Recherche du Cancer, Villejuif, Paris.
(FATTY ACIDS)

LABEYSH, V.G.

Dynamics of coastal currents. Vest.LGU 14 no.6:139-143 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Ocean currents)

IEBEZ, D.

"Paper Chromatography of Albumins and Enzymes; Hemoglobin." p. 1.
(Razprave Vol. 5, no. 1, 1952, Ljubljana.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No.6, Library of Congress,
Feb. 1954, Uncl.

LEBEZ, DRAGO

Paper chromatography of proteins and enzymes--hemoglobin. Drago Lebez. *Acad. Sci. et Art. Sloven. (Ljubljana)*. *Ch. III, Ser. A, Dissertationes No. 1*, 3-25 (1953) (English summary). The movement of proteins and enzymes in paper was studied by using hemoglobin of human subjects, rats, rabbits, and horses, and pepsin and trypsin. The ascending technique was used on Whatman paper No. 1 and 4. The influence of the pH and concn. of the solvent was studied. The following substances were studied as solvents for the hemoglobin: Na, K, NH₄, Mg, and Ca chlorides, Na, K, NH₄, and Mg sulfates, and Na and K iodides and bromides. J. Roytar Leach.

LEBEZ, D.

YUGO .

✓ Some biochemical properties of the poison of *Latrodectus tridecemguttatus*. D. Lebez (Univ. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Bull. sci., Congr. Acad. RPF Yugoslavia*, 1, 74-E(1953)(in English).—The amt. of dry poison secreted from the glands on one biting in summer and collected in cotton-wool wadding was 0.02–0.03 mg. This was more toxic than when extd. from the glands. The lethal dose of the poison preserved at 4° for 2–3 months decreased 3–5 times. In the secretions of the glands proteolytic and glycogenolytic enzymes and adrenaline oxidase were found, but these were not found in the extra. of the

glands. The poison gives ppt. with EtOH, acetone, picric acid, phosphotungstic acid, HgCl₂, Reinecke salt, and solid (NH₄)₂SO₄. A considerable amt. of lipides (probably lipoproteins) was detected in the poison. No hemolytic activity was observed. N. Plavšić.

100-2, 100-10

1

met

The poison of *Latrodectus tenebrosus*. Drago
 Lebez (Inst. med. fak., Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). ~~Hoppe-~~
~~Seyler's Z. physiol. Chem.~~ 298, 73-8 (1954); cf. C.A. 49,
 04831. — A new method is described for obtaining the toxin of
 the spider, *L. tenebrosus*, in which 10-20 large females
 are allowed to bite a tampon of cotton wool, which is then
 extd. with H₂O or 0.9% NaCl. A fatal dose for the white
 mouse was 0.005-0.02 mg. of fresh toxin or 0.5-0.9 mg. of
 dried poison; however, the quantity and properties of the
 toxin varied greatly with changes in the living conditions of
 the spiders. The crude toxin was a lipide-contg. protein.
 The fresh or dried toxin was strongly proteolytic and had
 the properties of adrenaline oxidase although the poison gland
 ext. did not. An inhibitory effect on cholinesterase from
 erythrocytes was observed, but no hemolytic or lecithinase
 properties.
 M. Hetrick

Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fuer Physiologische Chemie

LEBEZ, D.

Distr: 4E3d/4E4j

2835

EFFECT OF PETROLEUM ETHER ON THE SEPARATION
OF URANIUM IN LOW GRADE SAMPLES WHEN USING
CELLULOSE COLUMNS. D. Lebez and M. Ostapok. "J.
Stefan" Inst. Repts. (Ljubljana) 2, 9-13(1955) May.

The chromatographic method using cellulose columns
for the separation of uranium has been improved by the
addition of petroleum ether to the ether-nitric acid sol-
vent. The mixed solvent has been successfully used in the
analysis of siliceous ores containing 10^{-4} % U. The ad-
vantage of the proposed solvent mixture is the increased
capacity of the cellulose to hold aqueous phase. (auth)

Em

LEBEZ, D.

2037. Paper-chromatographic separation of ~~ir-~~
~~conium and thorium-232~~ LEBEZ and M. DIZ. Rep.
J. Stefan Inst. Ljubljana, 1958, 3, 171-173 (in
English). — Satisfactory separation was achieved
with acetone - 5% aq. oxalic acid soln. (100:20 to
32) as solvent. The R_f values for each element, and
the conditions for optimum separation are specified.
O. M. WHITTON

pm fra
day

VALENTINCIC, M.; LEBEZ, D.; VOZELJ, M.

Jakobstahl complement fixation test with cardiolipin antigen.
Acta med. iugosl. 10 no.1:50-58 1956.

1. Department of Serology, Institute of Microbiology, Medical
Faculty, University of Ljubljana.

(COMPLEMENT

fixation with cardiolipin antigen in diag. of syphilis,
Jacobsthal technic.)

(CARDIOLIPIN

antigen complement fixation in diag. of syphilis,
Jacobsthal technic)

(SYPHILIS, diag.

complement fixation test with cardiolipin antigen,
Jacobsthal technic)

(ANTIGENS

cardiolipin antigen complement fixation in diag. of syphilis,
Jacobsthal technic)

THIS SHOULD
BE IN BIBLIO

D. Lebez

7 7

✓ Paper chromatography of amino acids and peptides with ethyl alcohol. D. Lebez and A. Dekleva-Likar. "J. Stefan" Inst. Repts. (Ljubljana) 4, 181-4 (1957).—An aq. soln. of EtOH (75% EtOH) is recommended as solvent for the sepn. and identification of amino acids and peptides. ✓ The procedure is rapid and the resulting chromatograms are relatively short. Lore L. Holmes

2 May

77

FURLAN, M.; ANTONIJEVIC, M.; LEBEZ, D.

Paper-chromatographic analysis of the nitrogen compounds
excreted by the livers of irradiated frogs. Bul sc Youg
7 no.1/2:12 F-Ap '62.

1. Institut "J. Stefan," Ljubljana.

*

FURLAN, M.; ANTONIJEVIC, M.; LEBEZ, D.

Study on the nitrogen metabolism in frog liver after whole-body irradiation. I. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 12 no.5:479-487 '65.

1. Department of Radiobiology, Nuclear Institute "Jozef Stefan", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Submitted September 10, 1964.

LEBEZHINSKAYA, L. D.

LEBEZHINSKAYA, L. D.: "Mycoflora of the fruit and berry crops of Leningrad Oblast." Acad Sci USSR. Botanical Inst imeni V. L. Komarov. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

LEBEZHINSKAYA, L.D.

New species of melanconial fungi on fruit and berry plants
of Leningrad Province. Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 12:268-270
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Leningrad Province--Deuteromycetes)

LEBZHEVSKAYA, L.D. (Leningrad)

Spur blight of raspberry stems caused by the fungus *Didymella anis-
nata* (Niessl.) Sacc. in Leningrad Province. Bot.zhur. 18 no. 6: 103-
106 1951. (MIR. 12:11)
(Leningrad Province--Fungi, Phytopathogenic)
(Raspberries--Diseases and pests)

LEBI, M.

NOVAK, M.; LEBI, M. (Praha 16, Ostrovskeho 32.)

Microdetermination of cholesterol; method for small quantities of blood. Cesk. gastroenter. 11 no.5:372-375 5 Sept 57.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyživu lidí v Praze, reditel doc. MUDr J. Masek.
(CHOLESTEROL, in blood
microdeterm. in small amounts of blood (Cz))

18.1200

~~18(7)~~ /

SOV/125-60-1-3/18

AUTHOR: Lebiga, V.A.

TITLE: The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of the Molten Pool During Automatic Welding

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticeskaya svarka, 1960, Nr 1, pp 21-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a detailed description of experiments on automatic welding under flux using ultrasound to improve weld quality. They were conducted under the guidance of Candidate of Technical Sciences B.A. Movchan. The results are subject to confirmation. The source of electric oscillations was a supersonic frequency tube-oscillator (designed by Engineer Yu.M. Taran) which produces 7,000 watts in the frequency range of 10 to 50 kilocycles. A detailed description of the oscillator is given. Experiments were conducted with samples of "BrKh" bronze, low-

Card 1/4

67860

SOV/125-60-1-3/18

The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of the Molten Pool During Automatic Welding

carbon "St3" steel, and "1Kh18N9" steel with a nickel content of up to 12%. The supersonic oscillator was attached to the welding head of the automatic machine so that the waveguide, immersed in the pool, could follow the arc at a distance of 15 to 19-mm. The weld structures obtained with and without the aid of ultrasound are shown in macro and micro-photographs. Mechanical tests of the bronze samples showed no significant difference between the welds produced by both methods. The experiments with "St.3" steel showed that the column structure of the weld could be eliminated only when the waveguide was immersed in the pool. The decrease in the columnar structure of the weld on "1Kh18N9" austenite steel is of practical interest. In this case the ultrasound was introduced into the pool through the filler wire. The arrangement is described and illustrated (Figure 3). I.I. ✓

Card 2/4

67860

SOV/125-60-1-3/18

The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of the Molten Pool During Automatic Welding

Teumin /Ref 1/ and other investigators have shown that the effect of ultrasound greatly decreases at accelerated rates of solidification. It can be assumed that in order to obtain the same ultrasonic effect at different rates of solidification, it is necessary to step up the ultrasonic power as the rate of crystallization increases. Experiments were also conducted on 100 mm thick medium-alloyed structural steel. Figure 5 shows the macrostructure of the weld. Column structure was eliminated in that part of the weld where ultrasound was used. The experiments have shown that ultrasound can be successfully used to influence the crystallization process of the molten pool, and that a power of 1 kilowatt is sufficient to eliminate column structure during down-hand welding. A power of 2 kilowatts is sufficient for electroslog welding. There are 10 photographs and 2 Soviet references. 4

Card 3/4

67860

SOV/125-60-1-3/18

The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of
the Molten Pool During Automatic Welding

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektro-
svarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Order of the Red
Banner of Labor Institute of Electric Welding
imeni Ye.O. Paton AS UkrSSR). ✓

SUBMITTED: September 22, 1959

Card 4/4

LEBIGA, V.A.

Influence of ultrasonic oscillations on the crystallization of
welding bath in automatic welding. Zavarivanje 4 no.4:79-81 Ap '61.

L 13647-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6002586

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0081/0081

INVENTOR: Rossoshinskiy, A. A.; Tabelev, V. D.; Lebiga, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of ^{44.55}pressure welding dissimilar metals, Class 49, No. 176788 [announced by the Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvariki AN UkrSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 81

TOPIC TAGS: welding, metal welding, dissimilar metal welding, pressure welding

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for pressure welding dissimilar metals with the use of an insert consisting of salt or oxide of a third metal which is reduced during heating. To improve weld quality in microparts, the heating, reduction of the third metal, and cooling are carried out with hot ionized hydrogen or its mixture with inert gases. The weld joint is cooled by the same cold mixture. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec64/ ATD PRESS: 4/86

Card 1/1 HW

UDC: 621.791.12

BRON, L.S.; LEBIN, D.A.

Optimum diameter of control valves in a hydraulic drive of automatic
machine tools. Stan. i instr. 35 no.1:24-26 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

LEBIN, V.K.

621.373.431.1
4631. ANALYSIS OF TRANSIENT PROCESSES IN NETWORKS
WORKING ON QUALITATIVE PRINCIPLES. V.K. Lebin.
Radiotekhnika, Vol. 11, No. 12, 55-60 (1956). In Russian.
Transient processes in individual two-state (on-off) thermionic-
tube networks are analysed from the point of view of reliability of
operation in combined schemes. The analysis of systems with sev-
eral stages and with negative feed-back is reduced to the analysis
of individual stages. W. Bezdel

3
1-4E1d

amb

LEBINSKIY L.S.

А. Ф. Халавцев

Схема двигателя на магнитные магниты

Н. И. Грозин,

М. А. Цибур

Магнитное оперативное запоминающее устройство с магнитным управлением

Л. В. Лиси,

Н. Г. Жеребков,

Г. Н. Бобков

Дискретно-аналитическое преобразование на магнитных магнитках с вращением ферритовых запоминающих устройств

Н. В. Трубинов

Минимизация затрат на магниты путем на магнитной ленте

12 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

М. А. Аруст,

Н. И. Рязань

Примеры построения магнитной ферритовой вычислительной машины

60

Ю. А. Мазуров,

В. И. Постерман

Арифметическое устройство ферритовой вычислительной машины

Ю. А. Мазуров

Вычислительное устройство ферритовой вычислительной машины ЛЭМ-1

Г. И. Косинский

О контроле операций в вычислительной машине ЛЭМ-1

12 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

В. В. Алексеев

Подготовка информации для программного управления металлургическими станками

А. Д. Косинский

Исторические примеры использования вычислительных машин в системах связи

Г. И. Косинский

Смысл решения задачи по определению скорости нечетных точек трассы электромагнитных кристаллов на машине ЛЭМ-1

61

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in A. S. Popov (VSEI), Moscow,
8-12 June, 1959

17-4
 Ce
 LEXIONA, J.
 AND 1ND SPDS
 PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
 1ND AND 4TH CDS
 Calcium and potassium content of the blood, blood-plasma, and erythrocytes of the rabbit. J. LEXIONA (Med. dow. spot, 1930, 21, 290-315).— The K contents of the blood, plasma, and red blood cells of rabbits are 126-229, 13-31, and 367-503 mg. per 100 ml. respectively. The corresponding vals. for Ca are 6.8-13.4, 0.8-18.9, and 2.7-7.3, respectively. NUTR. ABS. (m)

17-4
 Ce
 LEXIONA, J.
 AND 1ND SPDS
 PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
 1ND AND 4TH CDS
 Calcium and potassium content of the blood, blood-plasma, and erythrocytes of the rabbit. J. LEXIONA (Med. dow. spot, 1930, 21, 290-315).— The K contents of the blood, plasma, and red blood cells of rabbits are 126-229, 13-31, and 367-503 mg. per 100 ml. respectively. The corresponding vals. for Ca are 6.8-13.4, 0.8-18.9, and 2.7-7.3, respectively. NUTR. ABS. (m)

LEBIODA, J.

New manifestation in syphilology or the so-called ping-pong syphilis.
Polski tygod.lek. 5 no.27-28:1064-1068 10 July 50. (CML 20:5)

1. Of the Dermatological Clinic of Jagiellonski University (Head--
Prof.F.Walter), Krakow, and of the Consultation Station for Skin
and Venereal Diseases of the Second Municipal Health Center in
Krakow (Head--Jerzy Lebioda,M.D.).

LEBIODA J.

Bezobjawowe zakażenie kila u człowieka. [Asymptomatic syphilis
in man] Polski tygod. lek. 6:1-2 8 Jan 51 p. 23-8.

1. Of the Clinic for Skin and Venereal Diseases (Head--Prof.
Fr. Walter, M.D.) of Krakow Medical Academy.
CML Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

LEBIODA, Jerzy; WINIARSKI, Jerzy

Results of the treatment of early syphilis with benzathine penicillin alone. Przegl. dermat. 49:279-283 '62.

1. Z Oddziału Dermatologicznego Szpitala Miejskiego im. St. Zerańskiego
w Nowej Hucie Ordynator: dr med. J. Lebioda.
(BENZATHINE PENICILLIN) (SYPHILIS)

LEBIODA, Jerzy; JASTRZEBSKA, Danuta

Attempts at solving some problems concerning syphilis in Opole district.
Przegl. dermat. 49 no.6:545-557 '62.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Przychodni Skorno-Wenerologicznej w Opolu Dyrektor:
lek. D. Jastrzebska Specjalista wojewodzki: dr med. J. Lebioda.
(SYPHILIS)

LEBIODA, Jerzy; LIJOWSKA, Maria; SMIGLA, Adam; WINIARSKI, Jerzy

Toxic epidermal necrolysis (Lyell). Przegl. dermat. 50 no.1:
11-21 '63.

(DERMATITIS MEDICAMENTOSA) (AMINOPYRINE)

LEBIT, I. P.

Castor-oil alkyds. M. M. Malovitskaya and I. P. Lebit. *Byull. Obmen Opyt. Luchkovskoi Prom.* 1939. No. 11-12, 19-22. —Oil, glycerol and litharge were heated at 210°, then phthalic anhydride was added and cooking was continued at the same temp. until a 48-50% base (according to the method of Krasnopresnenski plant) was obtained. The oil content of these varnishes varied from 60 to 80%. The cooking was too rapid. Lowering of the temp. to 200-10° did not lengthen the process. Aromatic solvents had to be used, for setting out from white spirits took place. Varnish No. 1 was prepd. as follows: Dehydrated castor oil, phthalic anhydride and glycerol were heated at 270-80° until the viscosity increased 48-50%. "Ether of garpius" was added to the finished product. This varnish was unsuitable for the prepn. of enamels because of poor spreading. If "ether of garpius" is dissolved in white spirits and is added to the cold base a satisfactory varnish for enamels results. D. Aciony

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LEBIT, I.P.

Answering queries on the application of paint materials. Lakekras.
mat. i ikh prim. no.3:79 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Painting, Industrial)

LEBIT, I.P.; KAZIN, A.D.

Answering questions on the application of paint materials.
Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:72-73 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

LEBETIN, I. A.

"The Effect of Certain Cardiovascular Agents on the Velocity of the Bloodstream, Pulse, Arterial Pressure, and Respiration." Cand Med Sci, Kirgiz State Medical Inst, Frunze, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556 24 Jun 55

LIBIZOV, M. P.

PA 2/50T5

USSR/Agriculture - Breeding Fertilization, Heterospermic

Mar/Apr 49

"Effectiveness of Heterospermic Fertilization of Farm Animals," Prof S. G. Davydov,
M. P. Libizov, Cand Agr Sci, Sci Res Lab for Farm Animal Breeding, Leningrad-
Pushkin, 5 pp

"Agrobiol" No 2

Studies by Pinkus, Sokolovskaya, Solovay, and others, and experiments tabulated
at various kolkhozes in serving one sow with two hogs prove advantages of
heterospermic fertilization both in effectiveness and in quality of the offspring,
e.g., greater average weight. Although previous results have been negative,
it is possible that additional stimulation contributes to additional ovulation.

PA 2/50T5

LEBKOV, V. F.

LEBKOV, V. F. -- "Organization of Economy in the Bryansk Forest Massif
Taking into Account the Type of Forest." Min Higher Education USSR.
Belorussian State Forestry Engineering Inst imeni S. M. Kirov.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 6, 1956.

LEBKOV, V.F., otv. red.

[Characteristics of the management of mountain forests
in Siberia] Osobennosti ustroistva gornyykh lesov Sibiri.
Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 101 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut
lesa i drevesiny.

1988-1991, 1992

Photograph of a group of people, possibly a family, standing in front of a building. The image is grainy and appears to be a photocopy of a photograph.

1. Initial test of the system by the group of people, possibly a family, standing in front of a building.

LEBKOVA, G.N.

Chlamydospores of some Polyporaceae attacking the wood of
growing Siberian pine (*Pinus sibirica* Rupr.). Bot. zhur.
50 no.2:211-213 F '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut lesa i drevesiny Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Krasnoyarsk. Submitted February 21, 1962.

S/139/62/000/004/004/018
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Sokolov, L.S. and Lebkova, I.N.

TITLE: Application of the complex square-well potential to the description of elastic scattering of 1 to 40 MeV protons on Ho

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 62 - 65

TEXT: The potential employed is of the form $V = V_0 + iW_0$ and $V = c/r$ for $r \leq R$ and $r > R$, respectively, where $R = r_0 A^{1/3}$ is the proton-nucleus interaction radius, r is the radial distance from the centre of the nucleus, A is the mass number of the target nucleus and V_0 , W_0 , r_0 and c are constants. The elastic differential cross-sections were computed as described by D.M. Chase and F. Rohrlich (Phys. Rev., 94, 81, 1954) and elastic scattering through the compound nucleus was taken into account, as described by V.E. Weisskopf et al (Phys. Rev., 96, 448, 1954). At 7.5 MeV proton energy a

Card 1/2

S/139/62/000/004/004/018
EO32/E314

Application of

reasonable fit of experimental data is obtained with $V_0 = -42$ MeV, $W_0 = -3$ MeV and $r_0 = 1.45 \times 10^{-13}$ cm. However, other combinations of parameters are also possible, although the fit is not so good. Agreement between theory and experiment at higher energies improves up to about 18 MeV but beyond this energy no reasonable agreement could be obtained. Thus, the above model seems to apply only between 6 and 18 MeV. The discrepancy between calculations and experimental data can be explained by direct interactions which occur above 18 MeV and resonance scattering which became important below 6 MeV. The general conclusion is that in the above energy range the best fit was obtained with V_0 between -32 and -42 MeV and W_0 between -5 and -3 MeV. All the numerical calculations were carried out on the "Ural" computer.

ASSOCIATION: NII pri Tomskom politekhnicheskome institute imeni S.M. Kirova (NII of Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1961
Card 2/2

SOKOLOV, L.S.; LEBKOVA, I.N.

Using an orthogonal complex potential for describing the
elastic scattering of 1 to 40 Mev. protons on He⁴. Izv.vys.uch.-
zav.; fiz. no.4:62-65 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pri Tomskom politekhnicheskoy
institute imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Nuclear models) (Protons--Scattering) (Helium)

USSR/General Biology - Individual Development.

B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 66713

Author : Lebkova, N.P.

Inst : AN SSSR

Title : Stimulation of the Transition Into the Spawning Stage of
Male and Female Fresh Water Lampreys (*Lampetra Fluviatilis*).

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSR, 1956, 109, No 2, 411-412.

Abstract : For the first time the spawning of fresh water lamprey was
accomplished by the method of hypophysis injections.
Upon a cutaneous introduction of hypophysis into two male
and one female lamprey, a flow of sex products was produced
in April, i.e., two months prior to the normal spawning
time. The eggs were artificially fertilized; ~ 30% of
them did divide but their development did not pass the
blastula state.

Card 1/1

LEBKOVA, N. P., Cand Biol Sci ^(diss) "Certain peculiarities
in the development of the ^(of the) river-lamprey (Petromyzon fluviatilis
~~L.~~ L.) photoreceptor organs." Mos, 1958. 18 pp. (Mos State
Univ im M. V. Lomonosov, Biol-Soil Faculty), 100 copies. (KL.
9-58, 116)

- 47 -

AUTHOR:

Lebkova, N. P.

20 -118-4-61/61

TITLE:

The Development of the Lamprey's Eye in Relation to
Certain Peculiarities of the Lamprey Ecology
(Razvitiye glaza minogi v svyazi s nekotorymi
osobennostyami yeye ekologii)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 845-848 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As to the structure of the eye of the lamprey there are two opinions diametrically opposed to each other: some scientists think that it is a reduced organ (references 6-8,11), others (references 5, 7, 9, 10) think that it is a normally developed organ of sight which is still more primitive as to several characteristic features than in the higher vertebrates. The author watched the perfect genesis of the organ of the lateral eyes under consideration of the changing habitat in about 300 individuals of Lampetra fluviatilis. As is well known the lamprey larvae live for 3 to 5 years dug in the mud. Thus they twice change their environment which must be of certain influence on the development of the eyes. A newly hatched lamprey larva shows

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The Development of the Lamprey's Eye in Relation to
Certain Peculiarities of the Lamprey Ecology

20-118-4-61/61

on the sides of its head small lighter spots which represent the dispositions of the eyes (figure 1a). They remain visible for 30 to 40 days until the larva has reached 1-1,5 centimeters of length. Older larvae living in the mud do not show any eyes, not even when seen through a magnifying glass (figure 2a). Grown-up lampreys possess fully developed eyes (figure 3a). Thus some kind of disappearance of the organ as yet perceptible takes place, and its reappearance after the metamorphosis. In histological preparatories it was found that the eye of a young lamprey larva keeps a cystoid shape for a very long time (about 2 months) without showing any symptoms of a transformation into an eyecup. A detailed description of the structure is given (figure 1b) and compared with the structure of the eye of a three-year old larva (figure 2b). As to its morphological structure the eye of a young larva is an operating light-sensitive organ. The thickening of the integument above the eye of the older larva and the deformation of the eye form a direct adaption and protection against the penetration of the light even if it is only dim into the ventral part of the eye. The lack of pigment

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in this part is obviously connected with a small protecting muscle fold above the eye. There is no such fold in the eye of the grown-up animal (figure 3b). The eye is then an organ of full value which is capable of receiving light in water environment. The weak development of the sclera is no symptom of reduction as many authors think (references 6, 9, 12) but a consequence of the insufficient mobility of the lateral eye in the eye socket. Thus the author could not notice any regressive symptom in any stage of the development of the lateral eye of the lamprey. These eyes must be regarded as organs of sight of full value, and the opinion that they are reduced organs should be dropped for good. There are 3 figures, and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

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20-118-4-61/61

The Development of the Lamprey's Eye in Relation to Certain
Peculiarities of the Lamprey Ecology

PRESENTED: August 12, 1957, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Member of the AS
USSR

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

LEBKOVA, N.P.

Data on the regeneration of the perietal cornea in river lampreys
(*Lampetra fluviatilis* L.). Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki
no.1:60-63 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy embriologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(CORNEA)
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))
(LAMPREYS)

17 (10)

AUTHORS:

Zherebchenko, P. G., Krasnykh, I. G., SOV/20-129-6-63/69
Lebkova, N. P., Yarmonenko, S. P.

TITLE:

The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the Course and Result of the Radiation Disease

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 6, pp 1427 - 1429 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The transplantation of the bone marrow of a donor is difficult. Since the sensitivity of individual organs to radiation can be reduced by local asphyxia caused in these organs, the authors tied up the hind legs of test animals. If the lower third of the upper thigh is tied up, complete hemostasia and, consequently, hypoxia occurs in all lower parts, even in the bone marrow of the lower leg. 263 white rats and 503 white mice were investigated. They were exposed to total irradiation of 700, 750, and 800 r (intensity of doses: 49 and 32 r per minute, respectively). A round rubber band was used as a tourniquet which was applied before irradiation and taken off immediately after irradiation. The tourniquet proved to be favorable for the course and results of the radiation damage in all experiments (Table 1).

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The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the Course and Result of the Radiation Disease SGV/20-129-6-63/69

40-80% of the mice of the test groups were still alive on the twelfth day (doses: 700-750 r) whereas all control animals died on the 8th - 10th day. Only 10-50% of the mice were alive on the 30th day. The average life period of the test animals was considerably longer than that of the control mice. The results with rats were similar. The fact whether one or two legs had been tied up was not essential for the surviving of test animals. Novocaine was locally used in order to eliminate the effect of functional shifts due to the pain reaction in applying the tourniquet. The effect of asphyxia was not reduced by this. This effect was determined by counting the degeneratively changed nuclei and the mitotic index on total preparations of mice and the micronecrotic centers of rats (according to M. N. Meysel', Ref 18). Figure 1 shows that local asphyxia considerably decreases the degeneration of the cells of the irradiated bone marrow, and considerably increases their mitotic activity. Rats had about 65% of micronecrotic centers less than the control animals (3 hours after irradiation). Local asphyxia of the bone marrow had no considerable effect on the intensity of leucopenia. The lower degree of bone-marrow injury is probably due to the

Card 2/3

The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the Course and Result of the Radiation Disease SOV/20-129-6 63/69

reduced oxygen concentration. The effect of low metabolism has also to be taken into account. The effect determined combines with the protecting effect of mercamine. It can be maintained that the first effect will be increased by the complex of therapeutic methods used in the treatment of radiation diseases. Mercamine hydrochloride was synthesized by F. Yu. Rachinskiy. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 19 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: July 5, 1959, by I. L. Knunyants, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1959

Card 3/3

KRASNYKH, I.K.; LEBOVA, N.P.; YARMONENKO, S.P.

Protection in early radiation injuries of the bone marrow.
Med.rad. 5 no.4:35-37 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (ETHYLAMINE)
(MARROW)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; LEBKOVA, N.P.; YARMONENKO, S.P.

Protective action of local asphyxia of the bone marrow in acute
radiation injury in animals. Med.rad. 5 no.10:28-35 '60.

(MIRA 14:2)

(RADIATION SICKNESS)

(MARROW)

(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

40478

S/205/62/002/002/011/015
1020/1215

27.12.20

AUTHORS: Lebkova, N P and Yarmonenko, S P

TITLE: The time factor in the radiation-protective effect of local asphyxia of bone marrow

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 2, 1962, 304-307

TEXT: This is the continuation of a previous study. Adult mice weighing 18-22 g were irradiated in a special apparatus which allows automatic application of a tourniquet. A single dose of 700 r for 40 sec at a rate of 1050 r/min was applied with a PYM-3 (RUM-3) unit. The tourniquet was applied 2 and 1 min before irradiation and 10 sec after irradiation. The smallest injuries to bone marrow were observed when the tourniquet was applied 2 min before irradiation. In another experiment the mice were irradiated with a single dose of 700 r (35 r/min). The tourniquet was applied on two legs 5-10 min before irradiation. From one leg it was removed immediately after irradiation and from the second 20 min later. Some differences in the mitotic index, chromosomal aberrations and telophases with chromosomal bridges were observed in bone marrow following postradiation asphyxia, but these are not conclusive. A tourniquet applied for 2 hours caused degenerative changes in the bone marrow in both irradiated and non-irradiated animals. There is 1 figure 4 and tables

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1961

Card 1/1

AID Nr. 996-8 24 June

RADIOPROTECTION OF HEMATOPOIETIC ORGANS IN MICE (USSR)

Lebkova, N. P., and A. N. Shevchenko. Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 2, 1963, 265-269. S/205/63/003/002/018/024

A study was made to determine the effect of radioprotective substances on the hematopoietic organs of irradiated animals and the possibility of using small doses of mercamine to protect animals subjected to sublethal doses. Male white mice weighing 19 to 21 g were given intraperitoneal injections of radioprotectors (2 ml) 10 min before exposure, the controls were injected with physiological saline solution, and both groups were subjected to irradiation from an PVM-3 apparatus (130 kv; 15 ma; distance, 35 cm; dosage, 39 r/min). Series I animals were irradiated with 700 r, and Series II, with 200 r. The animals of Series I were sacrificed four hours after exposure; the number of pycnoses and caryorrhexes per 3000 to 5000 morphologically unchanged cells were determined, and mean data per 1000 cells (or percent of degenerated cells) were calculated. In Series II the effect of mercamine hydrochloride on bone marrow was studied 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, and 28 hrs after exposure. In addition to degenerated cells the percent of chromosome aberrations was determined. Data on the effect of 5-methoxytryptamine, tryptamine, Card 1/3

AID Nr. 996-8 24 June

RADIOPROTECTION OF HEMATOPOIETIC ORGANS [Cont'd]

S/205/63/003/002/018/024

mercamine, 6-methoxytryptamine, benzylamine, σ -3-indolylbutylamine and γ -3-indolylpropylamine on the animals in Series I (dose, 700 r) show that 5-methoxytryptamine was the most effective protector (survival rate 69.3% against 11.5% to 12.7% in controls); less effective were tryptamine and mercamine, and still less effective 6-methoxytryptamine; σ -indolylbutylamine and γ -3-indolylpropylamine had no radioprotective effect. A combined use of mercamine with 5-methoxytryptamine produced a higher survival rate and more effective protection of the hematogenic organs than the combined use of mercamine with tryptamine. An injection of γ -methyltryptamine 1 or 2 hrs before injection of 5-methoxytryptamine inhibits the radioprotective effect of the latter on the bone marrow and survival rate of the animals. In Series II the use of mercamine hydrochloride (150 mg/kg or 75 mg/kg) showed definitely that even at low radiation doses (200 r) the optimum protective dose (150 mg/kg) of mercamine must be used since a reduced dose of the protector lowers its radioprotective properties. The

Card 2/3

AID Nr. 996-8 24 June,

RADIOPROTECTION OF HEMATOPOIETIC

S/205/63/003/002/018/024

data obtained indicate that the effect of radioprotectors on hematopoietic tissue is associated with their effect on the survival rate of the irradiated animals. The morphologic changes in the cells of the hematopoietic organs can be used as a reliable index for evaluation of the protective action of chemical preparations, particularly when the animals are exposed to low irradiation doses. [SGM]

Card 3/3

L 20695-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6007765

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/66/006/001/0105/0108

AUTHOR: Lebkova, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of 5-methoxytryptamine and cystamine (separately and in combination) on the myelogram and the degeneration of cells in the hematopoietic organs of irradiated mice

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 105-108

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation damage, irradiation effect, hematopoiesis

ABSTRACT: A study of the myelogram and of general cellular degeneration in the bone marrow, thymus, and lymph nodes of mice injected with cystamine and 5-methoxytryptamine (separately and in combination) prior to irradiation is described. White males weighing 19-20 g were used in the experiment. Five to 10 minutes before irradiation, a 0.2-ml solution of the hydrochloride salts of the preparations were injected intraperitoneally. The dosages were 150 mg of cystamine and 75 mg of 5-methoxytryptamine per kg of the animal's weight. The mice were irradiated with a

UDC: 628.58

Card 1/2

L 20695-66

ACC NR: AP6007765

dose of 700 rad (39 rad/min) and the damaged tissue studied four hours after radiation. A table presents data on pyknosis, rhexis, and lysis in the bone marrow, spleen, lymph nodes, and thymus of mice 1) not injected with either preparation prior to irradiation; 2) those receiving 5-methoxytryptamine prior to irradiation; 3) those receiving cystamin prior to irradiation; and 4) those receiving a combination of cystamin and 5-methoxytryptamine prior to exposure to irradiation. It is concluded that maximum protective effect derives from the combined dosage of cystamin and 5-methoxytryptamine. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [14]

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: 15Apr64/

ORIG REF: 009/

OTH REF: 003

ATD PRESS: 4223

Card 2/2

BK

LEBKOWSKI, J.

AV
G Fertilising requirements of *Pelargonium zonale* and *Petunia hybrida*
grandiflora. J. Lebkowski (*Roczn. Nauk rol.*, 1954, 70, A, 139—141).
P. S. Amur

Lebkowski, J.

✓
Re Effects of commercial fertilizers and of soil pH on the growth of
cyclamen (*Cyclamen persicum*, Mill.). J. Lebkowski (*Roczn. Nauk*
rol., 1934, 70, A, 327—342).—Moderate applications of NPK ferti-
lizers in small portions watered into the soil at 15-day intervals
increased the no. of flowers produced. Larger amounts tended to
increase the growth of the plants but to restrict flowering. Better
results were obtained by physiologically acid than by alkaline
fertiliser mixtures. Use of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ altered the colour of the
flowers. The optimum soil reaction was pH 6—7.
A. G. POLLARD.

LEBKOWSKI, J.
3487

Klin. Neurochir. A.m., Warszawa. O tarczy zastoinowej w przypadkach guzów rżenia
Papilloedema in cases of tumours of the spinal cord Neurol., Neurochir. Psychiat.
polska 1951, 1/1 (49-54)
Papilloedema was observed in a woman with neurilemmoma of the roots of the spinal
nerves pressing on the medulla at the level of the 3rd dorsal vertebra. After the re-
moval of the neoplasm the papilloedema subsided and the patient has been completely
well for the last 2 yr. after operation. It is considered that hydrocephalus and
consequently papilloedema of the optic nerves occurs in cases of tumours of the spinal
cord because of the closing of the spaces, where CSF is absorbed. In such cases a
part of the CSF, which is, following the author, normally absorbed by the meningeal sac
of the medulla collects in excessive quantity within the cranium. It may be too, that
the increase of intracranial venous blood pressure is due to the pressure of the plexus
of spinal veins.

Wenda - Bydgoszcz

So: Excerpta Medica, Section VIII, Vol. 5, No. 9, September 1952

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 9/10 Neurology Oct 56

4412. ŁEBKOWSKI J. Klin. Neurochir. A.M., Warszawa. *Czerwienica w przy-
padku naczyniaka płodowego mózdzku. Erythraemia in a case of
cerebellar haemangioblastoma NEUROL. NEUROCHIR. PSYCHIAT.
POL. 1955, 5/6 (681-688) Tables 1

On the basis of one personal case of cerebellar haemangioblastoma with erythr-
aemia and numerous cases described in the literature the author discusses the
possibility of neurogenous origin of erythraemia. In some cases of foetal angio-
mata of cerebellum (haemangioblastomata) the red cells may be produced not only
in the bone marrow but also in the neoplasm itself. Stępień - Łódź (VIII, 5, 6, 16)

LEBKOWSKI, JERZY
POWIERTOWSKI, Hieronim; *LEBKOWSKI, Jerzy*

Neurosurgical treatment of fractures of the spine with cord injuries.
Chir. narz. rachu 22 no. 4:373-376 1957.

1. Z Kliniki Neurochirurgicznej A. M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: z-ca
prof. dr. H. Powiertowski. Poznan, ul. Przybyszewskiego 49, Klinika
Neurochirurgiczna.

(SPINE, fractures
causing spinal cord inj., surg. (Pol))

(SPINAL CORD, wds. & inj.
caused by fract. of spine, (Pol))

LEBKOWSKI, Jerzy

Treatment of intracranial aneurysms by ligation of the internal carotid artery. Poznan. tow. przyjac. nauk wydz. lek. 26:213-264 '63.

(CEREBRAL ANEURYSM) (VASCULAR SURGERY)
(CAROTID ARTERIS) (CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY)

LEBKOWSKI, Jerzy; MOLSKI, Kazimierz; BIEFACKA, Danuta.

Spinal chordectomy as a procedure facilitating rehabilitation of flexion paraplegia (Preliminary communication). Chir.narząd. ruchu ortop.pol. 28 no.5:543-547 '63.

1. Z Oddziału Neurochirurgii Kliniki Neurologicznej AM w Białymstoku (kierownik: prof. dr. Z.Kanigowski), i z Oddziału Chirurgii Urazowej Wojewódzkiego Szpitala im. J.Sniadeckiego w Białymstoku (ordynator: dr.med. K.Molski) oraz z Oddziału Neurologicznego Państwowego Szpitala w Choroszczu (ordinator: dr.med.S.Witek).

*

LEBL, K.

70-5-16/31

AUTHORS: Yezhek, I., Koritta, I., Doctors of Technical Sciences,
Lebl, K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Question of the Morphology of Spherulitic Graphite
in High-strength Cast Iron (K voprosu o morfologii sharo-
vidnogo grafita v vysokoprochnom chugune)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1957, Vol.2, no.5, pp. 663-669 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Investigations of graphite which had separated in grey,
high-strength and malleable cast irons showed that the flakes
had different mutual orientations in each case. In high-
strength cast iron the graphite does not separate as spheres
but the form is determined by the growth of crystallites in the
[10.0] direction. No signs of nuclei were found at the centres
of the grains even with the best electron microscopic tech-
niques. Hence, the "nuclei" which can often be seen in optical
microscopy must be illusory. The surface layers of spherulitic
graphite in specimens of iron from ferrite annealing are shown.
It was established that the separate elementary platelets of
graphite in carbon of malleabilizing are usually 5 to 50 times
greater than in grains of cast iron with spherulitic graphite
and are of the order of magnitude of the floccular graphite
which initially separates in grey iron.

Card 1/2 Replicas for microscopic examination in the Czech-made Tesla

70-5-16/31

On the Question of the Morphology of Spherulitic Graphite in High-
Strength Cast Iron.

microscope (resolving power 100 A) were made as follows: specimens were polished with Swedish SIA metallographic polishing paper, then with successively finer grades of diamond powder in glycerin on photographic paper; then they were polished for 1-3 min on polishing discs coated with velvet and covered with a water suspension of alumina from P.F. Duyardin-Tonerde Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The specimens were etched with nital for 20 sec and after washing a drop of 1% collodion in amylacetate was put on the surface. The resulting replica was floated off on hot water and had a thickness of 600-800 A. Plates are shown of floccular graphite in ferrite-pearlite grey iron. The remaining plates are of sections of graphite spherulites. There are 13 plates, 2 figures, 1 table and 8 non-Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Materials and Technology, Prague.

UNPUBLISHED: December 9, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

L 23090-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP4048317

Z/0065/64/000/005/0433/0444

AUTHOR: Lobl, K. (Lebl, K.); Tuma, H. (Tuma, G.); Rysava, M. (Ryshava, M.)

TITLE: Study of the aging of Cr18Ni9Ti corrosion-resistant steel 18

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 5, 1964, 433-444

TOPIC TAGS: carbide precipitation, structural component, structural process, metallographic investigation, electron microscopy, optical microscopy, isothermal annealing, chromium carbide, space diagram, understabilized steel, overstabilized steel

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the precipitation of the two carbides MC and $M_{23}C_6$, which are the most important structural components from the point of view of intercrystalline corrosion and mechanical properties. The kinetics of the precipitation of carbides of this type were investigated in two melts containing titanium above and below the limit prescribed for the so-called stabilization of carbon. The original material was in the form of round steel bars measuring 25 and 30 mm in diameter. The structural processes during annealing, especially the precipitation of the carbides, were investigated metallographically (by optical

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L 23090-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048317

and electron microscopy with the aid of carbon extraction pictures), and by electrolytical separation. The specimens were isothermally annealed at temperatures from 450 to 1000C over periods of from 300 to 1000 hr. The changes of mechanical properties and the number of structural components present were determined. The results may be summarized as follows: 1) at low temperatures and short annealing periods the delta ferrite remains in the structure; raising the temperature and prolonging the annealing temperature brings on the sigma phase; 2) at temperatures of maximum carbide precipitation (750 — 800C) chromium carbide precipitated in the understabilized steel in the form of bars of parallel oriented particles; in overstabilized steel the chromium carbide disappears at these temperatures because practically all of the carbon is absorbed by the titanium in the formation of $Ti(C,N)$; 3) the space diagrams showing the precipitated quantities of the individual phases (above all of $Ti(C, NO)$ and $M_{23}C_6$) as a function of temperature and isothermal annealing time were plotted from the results of the isolation of the individual structural components; 4) of the mechanical properties, impact strength is particularly dependent on temperature and isothermal annealing time. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

L 23090-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048317

ASSOCIATION: Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu i technologie, Prague (State
Research Institute for Materials and Technology)

SUBMITTED: 25Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

LEEL, K.

V 4733. EROSION RESISTANCE OF HARD ALLOYS USED FOR SEALING SURFACES OF
STEAM AND WATER FITTINGS. Cherny, E. A. (1957), E. (Elekt. Sta. (Pwr Sta.,
Moscow), Apr. 1957, vol. 28, 27-30). A short survey of the types and
rates of erosion met with in steam and water fittings is followed by a
report on tests. A 1952 test of erosion in a chink between plates showed
that the rate of erosion decreased with temperature rise, but increased with
rise in humidity. Tests were carried out on the impact action of steam on
a test piece. Various hard alloys were used which had previously been
given erosion trouble. "Classical" non-ferrous welding alloys were tested
for high temperature operation on the basis of cobalt-chromium-tungsten
(stellite) and substitute alloys (of the iron-chromium-cobalt-tungsten type)
containing a lesser quantity of cobalt or none at all (nickel-tungsten-
chromium-vanadium), iron-chromium-nickel and iron-chromium. All specimens
were subjected to the action of wet steam for 336 h. The tests showed that
the hard nickel base alloys have low corrosion resistance in comparison with
the stellite substitute alloys. The low erosion and corrosion resistance
of nitrided sheets were confirmed.

C.E.h.

RB
MT

Lebl, K.

AUTHOR: Lebl, K., Candidate of Technical Sciences and
Cerny, F., Engineer. (Prague). 96-1-26/31

TITLE: Materials Used in Czechoslovakia for Fittings for Steam
at High Pressure and Temperature (Materialy, primenyayemyye
dlya armatury vysokikh parametrov v Chekhoslovatskoy
Respublike)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 84 - 87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The correct selection of material for the seating surfaces
of high-pressure steam fittings is very important. Analysis
of test data on 15 000 valves for steam temperatures of up to
550 °C showed that about 90% of the defects resulted from bad
seating; the remaining 10% related to defects in the drive,
glands, etc. Work was, therefore, undertaken to improve the
alloys used for the seating surfaces. The relative merits of
different kinds of alloys are discussed and an analysis of a
number of alloys is given in Table 1. The results of carbide
analysis of these alloys after ageing for various periods at
700 °C are given in Table 2. The changes that take place during
ageing are discussed and illustrated by structural photo-
micrographs in Figs. 2 - 6. The choice of steel for other
parts of valves is discussed and Table 3 gives the analysis of
several forged and cast steels for operation at high temperature.

Card 1/2

Materials Used in Czechoslovakia for Fittings for Steam at High
Pressure and Temperature. 96-1-26/31

Chrome-nickel steels are being studied as well as manganese
chrome steel. The results of creep tests on several of these
steels are given in Fig. 7.

There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 2 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

LEBL, M.

NOVAK, M.; BOHDAL, M.; LEBL, M.

Determination of total cholesterol in bile. Cesk. gastroenter. 11
no.5:376-379 5 Sept 57.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyzyvy lidu Praha, reditel doc. MUDr. J. Masek.
M. N., Praha 16, Ostrovskelho 32.

(CHOLESTEROL, determ.

total cholesterol in bile, technic (Cz))

(BILE

total cholesterol determ., technic (Cz))

KLIKA, Otakar, prof., inz.; LEBL, Miroslav, inz.

The influence of applying electronics in a selector-type exchange
on its economic parameters. Slaboproudý obzor 22 no.3:173-176 Mr '61.
(EEAI 10:6)

1. Caske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.
(Telephone)

BOHUN, A.; DOLEJSI, J.; KADERKA, M.; KANTUREK, J.; KUNZLOVA, I.; LEBL, M.;
TRNKA, J.

Photoluminescence and related phenomena of NaCl crystals containing Cd and Co. Acta phys Hung 14 no.2 3:246-253 '62.

1. Institut für Technische Physik der Tschechoslowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag, CSSR. Vorgelegt von G. Szigeti [Gyorgy Szigeti]